

## 2012 年硕士研究生入学初试试题

科目代码: 705 科目名称: 基础英语

注: (1) 本试题共 16 页。

(2) 请按题目顺序在标准答题纸上作答, 答在题签或草稿纸上一律无效。

### I Reading comprehension(30\*2=60points):

#### TEXT A

In the art of the Middle Ages, we never encounter the personality of the artist as an individual; rather it is diffused through the artistic genius of centuries embodied in the rules of religious art. Art of the Middle Ages is first a sacred script, the symbols and meanings of which were well settled. The circular halo placed vertically behind the head signifies sainthood, while the halo impressed with a cross signifies divinity. By bare feet, we recognize God, the angels, Jesus Christ and the apostles, but for an artist to have depicted the Virgin Mary with bare feet would have been tantamount to heresy. Several concentric, wavy lines represent the sky, while parallel lines water or the sea. A tree, which is to say a single stalk with two or three stylized leaves, informs us that the scene is laid on earth. A tower with a window indicates a village, and, should an angel be watching from depicted with curly hair, a short beard, and a tonsure, while Saint Paul has always a bald head and a long beard. A second characteristic of this iconography is obedience to a sacred mathematics. "The Divine Wisdom," wrote Saint Augustine, "reveals itself everywhere in numbers", a doctrine attributable to the neo — Platonists who revived the genius of Pythagoras. Twelve is the master number of the Church and is the product of three, the number of the Trinity, and four, the number of material elements. The number seven, the most mysterious of all numbers, is the sum of four and three. There are the seven ages of man, seven virtues, seven planets. In the final analysis, the seven-tone scale of Gregorian music is the sensible embodiment of the order of the universe. Numbers require also a symmetry. At Charters, a stained glass window shows the four prophets, Isaac, Ezekiel, Daniel, and Jeremiah, carrying on their shoulders the four evangelists, Matthew, Mark, Luke and John. A third characteristic of art is to be a symbolic language, showing us one thing and inviting us to see another. In this respect, the artist was called upon to imitate God, who had hidden a profound meaning behind the literal and wished nature itself to be a moral lesson to man. Thus, every painting is an allegory. In a scene of the final judgment, we can see the foolish virgins at the left hand of Jesus and the wise at his right, and we understand that this symbolizes those who are lost and those who are saved. Even seemingly insignificant details carry hidden meaning: The lion in a stained glass window is the figure of the Resurrection. These, then, are the defining

never off the subject. The other, a black-haired boy with large ears, said nothing at all but always managed to get her into the darkness, where he began to kiss her.

For a time the tall dark girl thought she would marry the jeweler's son. For hours she sat in silence listening as he talked to her and then she began to be afraid of something. Beneath his talk of virginity she began to think there was a lust greater than in all the others. At times it seemed to her that as he talked he was holding her body in his hands. She imagined him turning it slowly about in the white hands and staring at it. At night she dreamed that he had bitten into her body and that his jaws were dripping. She had the dream three times, then she became in the family way to the one who said nothing at all but who in the moment of his passion actually did bite her shoulder so that for days the marks of his teeth showed...

After the tall dark girl came to know Doctor Reefy it seemed to her that she never wanted to leave him again. She went into his office one morning and without her saying anything he seemed to know what had happened to her.

In the office of the doctor there was a woman, the wife of the man who kept the bookstore in Winesburg. Like all old-fashioned country practitioners, Doctor Reefy pulled teeth, and the woman who waited held a handkerchief to her teeth and groaned. Her husband was with her and when the tooth was taken out they both screamed and blood ran down on the woman's white dress. The tall dark girl did not pay any attention. When the woman and the man had gone the doctor smiled. "I will take you driving into the country with me," he said.

For several weeks the tall dark girl and the doctor were together almost every day. The condition that had brought her to him passed in an illness, but she was like one who has discovered the sweetness of the twisted apples, she could not get her mind fixed again upon the round perfect fruit that is eaten in the city apartments. In the fall after the beginning of her acquaintanceship with him she married Doctor Reefy and in the following spring she died. During the winter he read to her all of the odds and ends of thoughts he had scribbled on the bits of paper. After he had read them he laughed and stuffed them away in his pockets to become round hard balls.

18. According to the story Doctor Reefy's life seems very \_\_\_\_\_.

A eccentric B normal C enjoyable D optimistic

19. The story tells us that the tall dark girl was in the family way. The phrase "in the family way" means \_\_\_\_\_.

A troubled B Pregnant C twisted D cheated

20. Doctor Reef lives a \_\_\_\_\_ life.

A happy B miserable C easy-going D reckless

21. The tall dark girl's marriage to Doctor Reef proves to be a \_\_\_\_\_ one.

- A transient B understandable C perfect D funny
22. Doctor Reef's paper balls probably symbolize his \_\_\_\_\_.
- A eagerness to shut himself away from society  
B suppressed desire to communicate with people  
C optimism about life  
D cynical attitude towards life

#### TEXT F

Ask anyone why there is an obesity epidemic and they will tell you that it's all down to eating too much and burning too few calories. That explanation appeals to common sense and has dominated efforts to get to the root of the obesity epidemic and reverse it. Yet obesity researchers are increasingly dissatisfied with it. Many now believe that something else must have changed in our environment to precipitate such dramatic rises in obesity over the past 40 years or so. Nobody is saying that the "big two" – reduced physical activity and increased availability of food – are not important contributors to the epidemic, but they cannot explain it all.

Earlier this year a review paper by 20 obesity experts set out the 7 most plausible alternative explanations for the epidemic. Here they are.

##### 1. Not enough sleep

It is widely believed that sleep is for the brain, not the body. Could a shortage of shut-eye also be helping to make us fat? Several large-scale studies suggest there may be a link. People who sleep less than 7 hours a night tend to have a higher body mass index than people who sleep more, according to data gathered by the US National Health and Nutrition Examination Survey. Similarly, the US Nurses' Health Study, which tracked 68,000 women for 16 years, found that those who slept an average of 5 hours a night gained more weight during the study period than women who slept 6 hours, who in turn gained more than those who slept 7.

It's well known that obesity impairs sleep, so perhaps people get fat first and sleep less afterwards. But the nurses' study suggests that it can work in the other direction too: sleep loss may precipitate weight gain. Although getting figures is difficult, it appears that we really are sleeping less. In 1960 people in the US slept an average of 8.5 hours per night. A 2002 poll by the National Sleep Foundation suggests that the average has fallen to under 7 hours, and the decline is mirrored by the increase in obesity.

##### 2. Climate control

We humans, like all warm-blooded animals, can keep our core body temperatures pretty much constant regardless of what's going on in the world around us. We do this by altering our metabolic rate, shivering or sweating. Keeping warm and staying cool take energy unless

we are in the “thermo-neutral zone”, which is increasingly where we choose to live and work. There is no denying that ambient temperatures have changed in the past few decades. Between 1970 and 2000, the average British home warmed from a chilly 13C to 18C. In the US, the changes have been at the other end of the thermometer as the proportion of homes with air conditioning rose from 23% to 47% between 1978 and 1997. In the southern states – where obesity rates tend to be highest – the number of houses with air conditioning has shot up to 71% from 37% in 1978.

Could air conditioning in summer and heating in winter really make a difference to our weight?

Sadly, there is some evidence that it does—at least with regard to heating. Studies show that in comfortable temperatures we use less energy.

### 3. Less smoking

Bad news: smokers really do tend to be thinner than the rest of us, and quitting really does pack on the pounds, though no one is sure why. It probably has something to do with the fact that nicotine is an appetite suppressant and appears to up your metabolic rate. Katherine Flegal and colleagues at the US National Center for Health Statistics in Hyattsville, Maryland, have calculated that people kicking the habit have been responsible for a small but significant portion of the US epidemic of fatness. From data collected around 1991 by the US National Health and Nutrition Examination Survey, they worked out that people who had quit in the previous decade were much more likely to be overweight than smokers and people who had never smoked. Among men, for example, nearly half of quitters were overweight compared with 37% of non-smokers and only 28% of smokers.

### 4. Genetic effects

Your chances of becoming fat may be set, at least in part, before you were even born. Children of obese mothers are much more likely to become obese themselves later in life. Offspring of mice fed a high-fat diet during pregnancy are much more likely to become fat than the offspring of identical mice fed a normal diet. Intriguingly, the effect persists for two or three generations. Grandchildren of mice fed a high-fat diet grow up fat even if their own mother is fed normally—so your fate may have been sealed even before you were conceived.

### 5. A little older...

Some groups of people just happen to be fatter than others. Surveys carried out by the US national center for health statistics found that adults aged 40 to 79 were around three times as likely to be obese as younger people. Non-white females also tend to fall at the fatter end of the spectrum: Mexican-American women are 30% more likely than white women to be obese, and black women have twice the risk. In the US, these groups account for an increasing percentage of the population. Between 1970 and 2000 the US population aged 35 to 44 grew by 43%. The proportion of Hispanic-Americans also grew, from under 5% to

12.5% of the population, while the proportion of black Americans increased from 11% to 12.3%. These changes may account in part for the increased prevalence of obesity.

#### 6. Mature mums

Mothers around the world are getting older. In the UK, the mean age for having a first child is 27.3, compared with 23.7 in 1970. Mean age at first birth in the US has also increased, rising from 21.4 in 1970 to 24.9 in 2000. This would be neither here nor there if it weren't for the observation that having an older mother seems to be an independent risk factor for obesity. Results from the US National Heart, Lung and Blood Institute's study found that the odds of a child being obese increase 14% for every five extra years of their mother's age, though why this should be so is not entirely clear. Michael Symonds at the University of Nottingham, UK, found that first-born children have more fat than younger ones. As family size decreases, firstborns account for a greater share of the population. In 1964, British women gave birth to an average of 2.95 children; by 2005 that figure had fallen to 1.79. In the US in 1976, 9.6% of women in their 40s had only one child; in 2004 it was 17.4%. This combination of older mothers and more single children could be contributing to the obesity epidemic.

#### 7. Like marrying like

Just as people pair off according to looks, so they do for size. Lean people are more likely to marry lean and fat more likely to marry fat. On its own, like marrying like cannot account for any increase in obesity. But combined with others—particularly the fact that obesity is partly genetic, and that heavier people have more children—it amplifies the increase from other causes.

23. What is the passage mainly about?

- A Effects of obesity on people's health
- B The link between lifestyle and obesity
- C New explanations for the obesity epidemic
- D Possible ways to combat the obesity epidemic

24. The popular belief about obesity is that \_\_\_\_\_.

- A it makes us sleepy

26. Who are most likely to be overweight according to Katherine Fergal's study?

A heavy smokers

B passive smokers

C those who never smoke

D those who quit smoking

### TEXT G

For hundreds of millions of years, turtles have struggled out of the sea to lay their eggs on sandy beaches, long before there were nature documentaries to celebrate them, or GPS satellites and marine biologists to track them, or volunteers to hand-carry the hatchlings down to the water's edge lest they become disoriented by headlights and crawl towards a motel parking lot instead. A formidable wall of bureaucracy has been erected to protect their prime nesting sites on the Atlantic coastlines. With all that attention paid to them, you'd think these creatures would at least have the gratitude not to go extinct.

But Nature is indifferent to human notions of fairness, and a report by the Fish and Wildlife Service showed a worrisome drop in the populations of several species of North Atlantic sea turtles, notably loggerheads, which can grow to as much as 400 pounds. The South Florida nesting population, the largest, has declined by 50% in the last decade, according to Elizabeth Griffin, a marine biologist with the environmental group Oceana. The figures prompted Oceana to petition the government to upgrade the level of protection for the North Atlantic loggerheads from "threatened" to "endangered" – meaning they are in danger of disappearing without additional help.

Which raises the obvious question: what else do these turtles want from us, anyway? It turns out, according to Griffin, that while we have done a good job of protecting the turtles for the weeks they spend on land (as egg-laying females, as eggs and as hatchlings), we have neglected the years they spend in the ocean. "The threat is from commercial fishing," says Griffin. Trawlers (which drag large nets through the water and along the ocean floor) and long-line fishers (which can deploy thousands of hooks on lines that can stretch for miles) take a heavy toll on turtles.

Of course, like every other environmental issue today, this is playing out against the background of global warming and human interference with natural ecosystems. The narrow strips of beach on which the turtles lay their eggs are being squeezed on one side by development and on the other by the threat of rising sea levels as the oceans warm. Ultimately we must get a handle on those issues as well, or a creature that outlived the dinosaurs will meet its end at the hands of humans, leaving our descendants to wonder how a creature so ugly could have won so much affection.

27. We can learn from the first paragraph that \_\_\_\_\_.

- A human activities have changed the way turtles survive
- B efforts have been made to protect turtles from dying out
- C government bureaucracy has contributed to turtles' extinction
- D marine biologists are looking for the secret of turtles' reproduction

28. What does the author mean by "Nature is indifferent to human notions of fairness" (Line 1, Para. 2)?

- A Nature is quite fair regarding the survival of turtles.
- B Turtles are by nature indifferent to human activities.
- C The course of nature will not be changed by human interference.
- D The turtle population has decreased in spite of human protection.

29. What constitutes a major threat to the survival of turtles according to Elizabeth Griffin?

- A Their inadequate food supply.
- B Unregulated commercial fishing.
- C Their lower reproductive ability.
- D Contamination of sea water.

30. How does global warming affect the survival of turtles?

- A It threatens the sandy beaches on which they lay eggs.
- B The changing climate makes it difficult for their eggs to hatch.
- C The rising sea levels make it harder for their hatchlings to grow.
- D It takes them longer to adapt to the high beach temperature.

## II Translate the following passages into English(30points):

1 三峡大坝的建造是举世瞩目的最伟大的成就之一。谁能想象高山会被移动，世界最大的河流之一会被人驯服，就为了造福 13 亿人民！中国人民似乎没有克服不了的困难。他们正在构筑自己的未来，其规模与人民的需要相匹配。如果谁真正了解中国人民的需求需要付出多大的努力，他们就不会对这种努力说三道四。每个工业化国家在其发展的历史进程中，都有一个重大的阶段进行基础设施建设，造福于民。中国目前正处在这样一个阶段，并且面临比所有其他国家更多更大的任务。可以肯定地说，中国人民有能力完成三峡工程。

2 在这个社会上，所能碰见的最为贤达的人士乃商人及饱经世事沧桑者。其言谈，其论点全然基于其所见所知，而不会去编织某些迂腐的区分，以设定事物理应该如何如何。女士们往往要比男士们更富于所谓的"见识"。她们不那么自命不凡，不那么惯于纠缠于理论，在对事物形成判断时更多地凭藉这些事物在其头脑中所烙下的直接和不自觉的印象，因而会来得更为真实，更为自然。她们绝不犯任何逻辑错误，因为她们从不进行任何的逻辑推理。她们的所思所言决不受制于任何条条框框，正因为如此，总体而言她们不仅更具见识，而且更机智，更能言善辩。凭借其机智、其见识、其如簧巧舌这三件利器，她们大都会图谋主宰她们的丈夫。她们在给朋友写信时，其文笔之雅

致与绝大多数作家相比均有过之而无不及。--未受教育者最富于创造

**III Translate the following passages into Chinese(30points):**

1 It should have been easy. They were battle-tested veterans with long ties to Reagan and even longer ties to the Republican party, men who understood presidential politics as well as any in the country. The backdrop of the campaign was hospitable, with lots of good news to work with: America was at peace, and the nation's economy, a key factor in any election, was rebounding vigorously after recession. Furthermore, the campaign itself was lavishly financed, with plenty of money for a top-flight staff, travel, and television commercials. And, most important, their candidate was Ronald Reagan, a president of tremendous personal popularity and dazzling communication skills. Reagan has succeeded more than any president since John F. Kennedy in projecting a broad vision of America - a nation of renewed military strength, individual initiative, and smaller federal government.

2 The love of beauty is an essential part of all healthy human nature. It is a moral quality. The absence of it is not an assured ground of condemnation, but the presence of it is an invariable sign of goodness of heart. In proportion to the degree in which it is felt will probably be the degree in which nobleness and beauty of character will be attained. Natural beauty is an all-pervading presence. The universe is its temple. It unfolds into the numberless flowers of spring. It waves in the branches of trees and the green blades of grass. It haunts the depths of the earth and the sea. It gleams from the hues of the shell and the precious stone. And not only these minute objects but the oceans, the mountains, the clouds, the stars, the rising and the setting sun—all overflow with beauty. This beauty is so precious, and so congenial to our tenderest and noblest feelings, that it is painful to think of the multitude of people living in the midst of it and yet remaining almost blind to it.

**IV Writing(30points):**

Some people think that they can learn better by themselves than with a teacher. Others think that it is always better to have a teacher. Which do you prefer? Use specific reasons to develop your essay of about 400 words. Points would be given according to wording, grammar, content and logic.

characteristics of art of the Middle Ages, a system within which even the most mediocre talent was elevated by the genius of the centuries. The artists of the early Renaissance broke with tradition at their own peril. When they are not outstanding, they are scarcely able to avoid insignificance and banality in their religious works, and, even when they are great, they are no more than the equals of the old masters who passively followed the sacred rules.

1. What does the circular halo placed behind the head signify in the art of the Middle Ages?  
A divinity    B sainthood    C God    D sky
2. Which of the following statements is NOT true about the characteristics of the art of the Middle Ages?  
A It follows a kind of mathematics.  
B It's religious art, employing symbols to convey its meanings.  
C Art becomes an allegory, beyond each painting some profound meanings are hidden.  
D Art of the Middle Ages embodies the personality of the artist in a diffused way.
3. How does the writer value art of the Middle Ages?  
A The art of the Middle Ages is elevated by its religious and sacred facet.  
B Artists of the Middle Ages were absolutely talented.  
C The art of the Middle Ages formed its own unique system.  
D The religious works in the Middle Ages reached unparalleled height in art.

#### TEXT B

People are now buying everything over the Web—not just books and CDs. Online consumers are forking over cash to buy food, zooming out to sites for cars, and seeking and laying for expert advice in areas from law to medicine to questions about their pet's ear infection. Instantly, you can build tremendous demand for your products and services if you catch the e-business wave.

Many of you may be asking, "What does this mean to my company? Why should I even pay attention to this Internet hype?" It has everything to do with survival. That's right survival. This is a fundamental change in global business, and there will be a point in the not-too distant future where it will be impossible to catch up, or even stay in the game!

In the past, companies that achieved excellence also snatched up market share and competitive advantage. Companies who fell short of this standard received lower market share but could still survive. That was when the world of business was more forgiving.

Times have changed. On October 15, 1995, the "Knowledge Age" arrived and ushered the Information Age out the door with the market capitalization of Microsoft surpassing that of IBM. Today, leveraging knowledge, relationships, and information around a well-defined business model distinguishes great companies from average ones. The great ones take advantage of their core competencies and outsource non-core competencies in order to

achieve an agile business model that can respond quickly to e-business opportunities.

Let's look at the four cornerstones in e-business that should be a part of your business model.

Controls through the ERP dashboard. An integrated technology architecture allows you to distribute real-time information instantly across the enterprise. This fundamental foundation, known as the Enterprise Resource Planning (ERP) system, must become the "dashboard" that provides controls and status information to allow forward decision making. For example, discovery of an inventory problem a month after it occurs may enable use of this information to correct a problem. But a month is like dog years in e business! You need information to act on when the problem occurs, and that's why an integrated technology architecture must be in place to succeed in cyber commerce. A word of caution here: it takes years to realistically achieve this integrated infrastructure. Wailing for the newest wave of hardware or software can be the kiss of death. Relying on old legacy financial systems is like driving down the highway by looking in the rear-view mirror v. s. looking at the dashboard to understand performance NOW.

Get rid of waste. Once the fundamental infrastructure is in place the concept of the "extended enterprise" comes into play. It's not just about integrated "lowest cost" manufacturing and streamlined distribution processes, although both are key components. It involves taking waste out of the entire value chain through effectively implementing technology, along with building strong alliances and partnerships. Take General Electric (GE) who has informed its suppliers that it will conduct its entire procurement process on the Internet via electronic procurement communities. So if a company wants to do business with GE, it needs to do it GE's way online.

Know the customers. Best-practice companies today have a deep understanding of their customer base and their levels of satisfaction with their products and services. E-business will have a dramatic impact on those companies who continue to market their products and services via the costly face-to-face direct selling model. Companies who foster online communities and communications with their customers will enjoy customer loyalty and market share.

Information is power. Finally, none of the other three cornerstones is very meaningful without accurate profit information. The streamlining process is impossible without clear and accurate information about the company's activities and costs. Knowing which customers to nurture and which ones require more effort— even a modification of product and service delivery models is critical to understanding customer profitability. Making up profit deficiencies "in volume" from one customer set subsidizing another is an oxymoron in a world of custom products and services. In a world where each customer can specify exactly what he wants, volume product dissolves into lot sizes of one. If you think you have

profit margin squeeze today, imagine how much tighter things can become when your customers can compare shops online! Knowledge of true costs is imperative.

4. What is the author's main intention in writing the passage?

A To tell why you should shift to e-business.

B To inform you of some steps to bring your business online.

C To suggest that e-business will replace the conventional business model.

D To advice you to regard the four cornerstones as your e-business model.

5. Why should one pay attention to e-business?

A. Because one needs to follow the law of "survival of the fittest".

B. Because one has surpassed the "Knowledge Age".

C. Because one has entered the "Information Age".

D. Because one has to get rid of the waste.

6. According to the passage, the ERP system \_\_\_\_\_.

A is a technology framework that combines many resources for efficient operation

B allows you to find invention information in a more efficient way

C is not time-consuming to develop at all

D is the key cornerstone in e-business

7 Which of the following statements can NOT be inferred from the passage?

A Marketing through e-business is less cost-consuming for a company.

B A company that starts doing e-business may in turn influence the way in which its partners do business.

C Once the fundamental infrastructure is in place, a company can operate ERP system effectively.

D business is more likely to help a company cater to individual's needs.

### TEXT C

In the eighteenth century, Japan's feudal overlords, from the shogun to the humblest samurai, found themselves under financial stress. In part, this stress can be attributed to the overlords' failure to adjust to a rapidly expanding economy, but the stress was also due to factors beyond the overlords' control. Concentration of the samurai in castle-towns had acted as a stimulus to trade. Commercial efficiency, in turn, had put temptations in the way of buyers. Since most samurai had been reduced to idleness by years of peace, encouraged to engage in scholarship and martial exercises or to perform administrative tasks that took little time, it is not surprising that their tastes and habits grew expensive. Overlords' income, despite the increase in rice production among their tenant farmers, failed to keep pace with their expenses.

Although shortfalls in overlords' income resulted almost as much from laxity among

their tax collectors (the nearly inevitable outcome of hereditary office-holding) as from their higher standards of living, a misfortune like a fire or flood, bringing an increase in expenses or a drop in revenue, could put a domain in debt to the city rice-brokers who handled its finances. Once in debt, neither the individual samurai nor the shogun himself found it easy to recover.

It was difficult for individual samurai overlords to increase their income because the amount of rice that farmers could be made to pay in taxes was not unlimited, and since the income of Japan's central government consisted in part of taxes collected by the shogun from his huge domain, the government too was constrained. Therefore, the Tokugawa shoguns began to look to other sources for revenue. Cash profits from government-owned mines were already on the decline because the most easily worked deposits of silver and gold had been exhausted, although debasement of the coinage had compensated for the loss. Opening up new farmland was a possibility, but most of what was suitable had already been exploited and further reclamation was technically unfeasible. Direct taxation of the samurai themselves would be politically dangerous. This left the shoguns only commerce as a potential source of government income.

Most of the country's wealth, or so it seemed, was finding its way into the hands of city merchants. It appeared reasonable that they should contribute part of that revenue to ease the shogun's burden of financing the state. A means of obtaining such revenue was soon found by levying forced loans, known as goyo-kin; although these were not taxes in the strict sense, since they were irregular in timing and arbitrary in amount, they were high in yield. Unfortunately, they pushed up prices. Thus, regrettably, the Tokugawa shoguns' search for solvency for the government made it increasingly difficult for individual Japanese who lived on fixed stipends to make ends meet.

8. Which is the author's attitude toward the samurai discussed in the first paragraph?

- A Warmly approving
- B Mildly sympathetic
- C Bitterly disappointed
- D Harshly disdainful

9. Which is the major reason for the financial problems experienced by Japan's feudal overlords

- A Profits from mining had declined
- B Spending had outdistanced income
- C The samurai had concentrated in castle-towns
- D The coinage had been sharply debased

10. The reason that individual samurai did not find it easy to recover from debt is \_\_\_\_\_

- A taxes were irregular in timing and arbitrary in amount.

- B the Japanese government had failed to adjust to the needs of a changing economy.
- C there was a limit to the amount in taxes that farmers could be made to pay.
- D the domains of samurai overlords were becoming smaller and poorer as government revenues increased.

11 Which could best be substituted for the word "THIS" in the last sentence of the second paragraph?

- A The search of Japan's Tokugawa shoguns for solvency
- B The unfairness of the tax structure in eighteenth-century Japan
- C The difficulty experienced by both individual samurai and the shogun himself in extricating themselves from debt
- D The difficulty of increasing government income by other means

12. According to the passage, the actions of the Tokugawa shoguns in their search for solvency for the government were regrettable because those actions

- A resulted in the exhaustion of the most easily worked deposits of silver and gold
- B raised the cost of living by pushing up prices
- C were far lower in yield than had originally been anticipated
- D acted as deterrent to trade

#### TEXT D

Joy and sadness are experienced by people in all cultures around the world, but how can we tell when other people are happy or despondent? It turns out that the expression of many emotions may be universal. Smiling is apparently a universal sign of friendliness and approval. Baring the teeth in a hostile way, as noted by Charles Darwin in the nineteenth century, may be a universe sign of anger. As the originator of the theory of evolution, Darwin believed that the universal recognition of facial expressions would have survival value. For example, facial expressions could signal the approach of enemies (or friends) in the absence of language.

Most investigators concur that certain facial expressions suggest the same emotions in a people. Moreover, people in diverse cultures recognize the emotions manifested by the facial expressions. In classic research Paul Ekman took photographs of people exhibiting the emotions of anger, disgust, fear, happiness, and sadness. He then asked people around the world to indicate what emotions were being depicted in them. Those queried ranged from European college students to members of the Fore, a tribe that dwells in the New Guinea highlands. All groups including the Fore, who had almost no contact with Western culture, agreed on the portrayed emotions. The Fore also displayed familiar facial expressions when asked how they would respond if they were the characters in stories that called for basic emotional responses. Ekman and his colleagues more recently obtained similar results in a

study of ten cultures in which participants were permitted to report that multiple emotions were shown by facial expressions. The participants generally agreed on which two emotions were being shown and which emotion was more intense.

Psychological researchers generally recognize that facial expressions reflect emotional states. In fact, various emotional states give rise to certain patterns of electrical activity in the facial muscles and in the brain. The facial-feedback hypothesis argues, however, that the causal relationship between emotions and facial expressions can also work in the opposite direction. According to this hypothesis, signals from the facial muscles ("feedback") are sent back to emotion centers of the brain, and so a person's facial expression can influence that person's emotional state. Consider Darwin's words: "The free expression by outward signs of an emotion intensifies it. On the other hand, the repression, as far as possible, of all outward signs softens our emotions." Can smiling give rise to feelings of good will, for example, and frowning to anger?

Psychological research has given rise to some interesting findings concerning the facial-feedback hypothesis. Causing participants in experiments to smile, for example, leads them to report more positive feelings and to rate cartoons (humorous drawings of people or situations) as being more humorous. When they are caused to frown, they rate cartoons as being more aggressive.

What are the possible links between facial expressions and emotion? One link is arousal, which is the level of activity or preparedness for activity in an organism. Intense contraction of facial muscles, such as those used in signifying fear, heightens arousal. Self-perception of heightened arousal then leads to heightened emotional activity. Other links may involve changes in brain temperature and the release of neurotransmitters (substances that transmit nerve impulses.) The contraction of facial muscles both influences the internal emotional state and reflects it. Ekman has found that the so-called Duchenne smile, which is characterized by "crow's feet" wrinkles around the eyes and a subtle drop in the eye cover fold so that the skin above the eye moves down slightly toward the eyeball, can lead to pleasant feelings.

Ekman's observation may be relevant to the British expression "keep a stiff upper lip" as a recommendation for handling stress. It might be that a "stiff" lip suppresses emotional response-as long as the lip is not quivering with fear or tension. But when the emotion that leads to stiffening the lip is more intense, and involves strong muscle tension, facial feedback may heighten emotional response.

13. The word "*despondent*" in the passage is closest in meaning to

- A curious    B unhappy    C thoughtful    D uncertain

14. The author mentions "Baring the teeth in a hostile way" in order to

- A differentiate one possible meaning of a particular facial expression from other meanings

of it

B support Darwin' s theory of evolution

C provide an example of a facial expression whose meaning is widely understood

D contrast a facial expression that is easily understood with other facial expressions

15. The word concur in the passage is closest in meaning to

A estimate    B agree    C expect    D understand

16. According to paragraph 2, which of the following was true of the Fore people of New Guinea?

A They did not want to be shown photographs.

B They were famous for their story-telling skills.

C They knew very little about Western culture.

D They did not encourage the expression of emotions.

17. According to the passage, what did Darwin believe would happen to human emotions that were not expressed?

A They would become less intense.

B They would last longer than usual.

C They would cause problems later.

D They would become more negative.

#### TEXT E

He was an old man with a white beard and huge nose and hands. Long before the time during which we will know him, he was a doctor and drove a jaded white horse from house to house through the streets of Winesburg. Later he married a girl who had money. She had been left a large fertile farm when her father died. The girl was quiet, tall, and dark, and to many people she seemed very beautiful. Everyone in Winesburg wondered why she married the doctor. Within a year after the marriage she died.

The knuckles of the doctor' s hands were extraordinarily large. When the hands were closed they looked like clusters of unpainted wooden balls as large as walnuts fastened together by steel rods. He smoked a cob pipe and after his wife' s death sat all day in his empty office close by a window that was covered with cobwebs. He never opened the window. Once on a hot day in August he tried but found it stuck fast and after that he forgot all about it.

Winesburg had forgotten the old man, but in Doctor Reefy there were the seeds of something very fine. Alone in his musty office in the Heffner Block above the Paris Dry Goods Company' s store, he worked ceaselessly, building up something that he himself destroyed. Little pyramids of truth he erected and after erecting knocked them down again that he might have the truths to erect other pyramids.

Doctor Reefy was a tall man who had worn one suit of clothes for ten years. It was frayed at the sleeves and little holes had appeared at the knees and elbows. In the office he wore also a linen duster with huge pockets into which he continually stuffed scraps of paper. After some weeks the scraps of paper became little hard round balls, and when the pockets were filled he dumped them out upon the floor. For ten years he had but one friend, another old man named John Spaniard who owned a tree nursery. Sometimes, in a playful mood, old Doctor Reefy took from his pockets a handful of the paper balls and threw them at the nursery man. "That is to confound you, you blithering old sentimentalist," he cried, shaking with laughter.

The story of Doctor Reefy and his courtship of the tall dark girl who became his wife and left her money to him is a very curious story. It is delicious, like the twisted little apples that grow in the orchards of Winesburg. In the fall one walks in the orchards and the ground is hard with frost underfoot. The apples have been taken from the trees by the pickers. They have been put in barrels and shipped to the cities where they will be eaten in apartments that are filled with books, magazines, furniture, and people. On the trees are only a few gnarled apples that the pickers have rejected. They look like the knuckles of Doctor Reefy's hands. One nibbles at them and they are delicious. Into a little round place at the side of the apple has been gathered all of its sweetness. One runs from tree to tree over the frosted ground picking the gnarled, twisted apples and filling his pockets with them. Only the few know the sweetness of the twisted apples.

The girl and Doctor Reefy began their courtship on a summer afternoon. He was forty-five then and already he had begun the practice of filling his pockets with the scraps of paper that became hard balls and were thrown away. The habit had been formed as he sat in his buggy behind the jaded grey horse and went slowly along country roads. On the papers were written thoughts, ends of thoughts, beginnings of thoughts.

One by one the mind of Doctor Reefy had made the thoughts. Out of many of them he formed a truth that arose gigantic in his mind. The truth clouded the world. It became terrible and then faded away and the little thoughts began again.

The tall dark girl came to see Doctor Reefy because she was in the family way and had become frightened. She was in that condition because of a series of circumstances also curious.

The death of her father and mother and the rich acres of land that had come down to her had set a train of suitors on her heels. For two years she saw suitors almost every evening. Except two they were all alike. They talked to her of passion and there was a strained eager quality in their voices and in their eyes when they looked at her. The two who were different were much unlike each other. One of them, a slender young man with white hands, the son of a jeweler in Winesburg, talked continually of virginity. When he was with her he was